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E 20040167366 /PN

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E US20040167366/PN

L1 1 S E3

L2 1008 S FLUORINATION CATALYSTS/IT

L3 41755 S HYDROGENATION CATALYSTS/IT

L4 9 S L3 AND L2

=> d bib abs kwic 1-9

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:1057839 CAPLUS

DN 142:184141

TI Catalytic applications of composite aerogels

AU Suh, Dong Jin

CS Clean Technology Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and
Technology, Seoul, 136-791, S. Korea

SO Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids (2004), 350, 314-319
CODEN: JNCSBJ; ISSN: 0022-3093

PB Elsevier B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Unitary and composite aerogels with high sp. surface areas and pronounced mesoporosity have been prepared by the controlled sol-gel method and subsequent carbon dioxide supercrit. drying and heat treatment. The aerogels were characterized by N₂ adsorption-desorption, thermal analyses (TGA-DTA), X-ray diffraction (XRD), temperature-programmed desorption (TPD), temperature-programmed reduction (TPR), IR spectroscopy (IR), transmission electron

microscopy (TEM), and reaction tests. The composite aerogels containing extremely small active metal particles showed strong metal-support or metal-metal interactions. The specific catalytic behaviors of aerogel catalysts are explained in terms of their unique textural and chemical properties.

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Aerogels

Catalysis

Catalysts

Composites

Fluorination catalysts

Hydrogenation catalysts

Oxidation catalysts

Photolysis catalysts

Porosity

Sol-gel processing

Surface area

(catalytic applications of composite aerogels)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:701855 CAPLUS

DN 141:227253

TI Catalytic hydrogenation and fluorination process for purifying hydrofluoropropanes

IN Rao, Velliyyur Nott Mallikarjuna; Sievert, Allen C.

PA USA

CAS ONLINE PRINTOUT

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004167366	A1	20040826	US 2003-734946	20031211
PRAI	US 2002-433295P	P	20021213		

OS MARPAT 141:227253

AB A process is described for purifying a hydrofluoropropane of undesirable C2-4 olefinic and C1-4 saturated chlorinated impurities, comprising: contacting a first mixture of hydrofluoropropane, olefinic impurity and saturated chlorinated impurity with hydrogen and hydrogen fluoride concurrently in the presence of a bifunctional catalyst, for example an alloy of gold and palladium supported on carbon, capable of catalyzing hydrogenation and fluorination. During the contacting step, the olefinic impurity is converted into a saturated hydrogenated derivative and/or saturated hydrofluorinated derivative, and the saturated chlorinated impurity is converted into a saturated hydrodechlorinated derivative and/or a saturated fluorinated derivative

The hydrofluoropropane thus formed is substantially free of both the olefinic and saturated chlorinated impurities and may be used as obtained or subjected to further purification steps.

IT Fluorination catalysts

Hydrogenation catalysts
(transition metals; catalytic hydrogenation and fluorination process for purifying hydrofluoropropanes)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:558975 CAPLUS

DN 141:224837

TI Enantioselective Palladium-Catalyzed Transformations

AU Tietze, Lutz F.; Ila, Hiriyakkanavar; Bell, Hubertus P.

CS Institut fuer Organische Chemie, Georg-August-Universitaet, Goettingen, D-37077, Germany

SO Chemical Reviews (Washington, DC, United States) (2004), 104(7), 3453-3516
CODEN: CHREAY; ISSN: 0009-2665

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A review. Palladium-catalyzed enantioselective methods were reviewed. These processes are environmentally benign. A disadvantages of palladium-catalyzed transformations are the high price of palladium and usually low turnover nos., which make them too expensive for industrial use. From this review it can be seen that new ligands can be developed which allow the use of chiral palladium catalysts with a turnover number of 1010, although up to now with low enantioselectivity. A review.

RE.CNT 445 THERE ARE 445 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Addition reaction

Addition reaction catalysts

Alkenylation

Alkenylation catalysts

Carbonylation

Carbonylation catalysts

Cross-coupling reaction

Cross-coupling reaction catalysts

Cyclization

Cyclization catalysts

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Cycloaddition reaction
Cycloaddition reaction catalysts
Diels-Alder reaction
Diels-Alder reaction catalysts
Fluorination
 Fluorination catalysts
Hydrogenation
 Hydrogenation catalysts
Hydrosilylation
Hydrosilylation catalysts
Michael reaction
Michael reaction catalysts
Suzuki coupling reaction
Suzuki coupling reaction catalysts
 (stereoselective; stereoselective palladium-catalyzed synthetic methods
 and development of chiral ligands)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:890950 CAPLUS
DN 134:198641
TI New [Ru(NH₃)₆]MF₆ phases: precursors to catalysts for halogenation reactions
AU Subramanian, M. A.; Harlow, R. H.; Rao, V. N. M.
CS Experimental Station, Central Research and Development Department, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, DE, 19880-0328, USA
SO Materials Research Bulletin (2000), 35(10), 1587-1592
CODEN: MRBUAC; ISSN: 0025-5408
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of hexamminoruthenium(III)-hexafluorometallates of the type [Ru(NH₃)₆]MF₆ (M = Al, Ga, In, Sc, V, Cr, Fe) were synthesized for the first time from the aqueous solns. of the corresponding salts. All these compds. crystallize in a cubic structure (space group Pa3). The structure consists of [Ru(NH₃)₆]³⁺ and [MF₆]³⁻ octahedral units arranged in a rock salt-type lattice and are fixed in the lattice by weak hydrogen bonds. Thermogravimetric studies showed that the phases undergo in situ reduction at 280-300°C in inert atmospheric to form homogeneously dispersed Ru(0) and metal fluorides. Depending on the decomposition conditions and M cation various forms of metal fluorides can be stabilized. It has been demonstrated that hexammineruthenium (III) hexafluorometallates are ideal precursors for preparing Ru(0) supported on metal fluoride catalysts for processing various halogenated hydrocarbons through hydrogenation and fluorination chemistries.



RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Crystal structure
 Fluorination catalysts
Halogenation catalysts
 Hydrogenation catalysts
Molecular structure
Thermal decomposition
 ([Ru(NH₃)₆]MF₆ phases as precursors to catalysts for halogenation reactions)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1995:980960 CAPLUS
DN 124:32444
TI Preparation and properties of some polyfluorinated pentanes
AU Bispen, T. A.; Borutskaya, G. V.; Mikhailova, T. V.; Moldavskii, D. D.; Furin, G. G.

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CS RNTs "Prikladnaya Khimiya", St. Petersburg, Russia
 SO Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (Sankt-Peterburg) (1995), 68(5), 793-6
 CODEN: ZPKHAB; ISSN: 0044-4618
 PB Nauka
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 AB SbF₅ was used as a catalyst in reaction of hexafluoropropylene with tetrafluoroethylene to prepare perfluoro-2-pentene. Perfluoro-2-pentene was hydrogenated or fluorinated over Pd catalyst to prepare polyfluorinated pentane refrigerants.
 IT Addition reaction catalysts
 Fluorination catalysts
 Hydrogenation catalysts
 (preparation of polyfluorinated pentane refrigerants)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:870968 CAPLUS
 DN 123:298201
 TI GIPKH catalysts
 AU Yurchenko, E. N.; Kramareva, G. E.; Zubritskaya, N. G.; Gaidei, T. P.
 CS Russian Scientific Center Applied Chemistry, St. Petersburg, 197198,
 Russia
 SO Reaction Kinetics and Catalysis Letters (1995), 55(2), 425-32
 CODEN: RKCLAU; ISSN: 0304-4122
 PB Akademiae Kiado
 DT Journal; General Review
 LA English
 AB A review with 13 refs.; in the Russian Scientific Center Applied Chemical catalysts have been developed for the gas-phase fluorination of orgs., including chlorine-containing substances, hydrogenation and reductive amination of organic substances, decomposition of liquid substance to gases, complete oxidation and reduction, suitable for environmental protection.
 IT Decomposition catalysts
 Fluorination catalysts
 Hydrogenation catalysts
 Oxidation catalysts
 Reduction catalysts
 (GIPKH catalysts)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:470336 CAPLUS
 DN 122:213602
 TI Process for the preparation of 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane
 IN van der Puy, Michael; Eibeck, Richard Elmer; Ellis, Lois Anne Shorts;
 Madhavan, Gajavalli Venkatrao B.
 PA Alliedsignal Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9504022	A1	19950209	WO 1994-US8263	19940722
	W: CA, CN, JP, KR				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2166971	AA	19950209	CA 1994-2166971	19940722
	CA 2166971	C	20050927		
	EP 717728	A1	19960626	EP 1994-922677	19940722
	EP 717728	B1	19981104		
	R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				

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CN 1128016	A	19960731	CN 1994-192923	19940722	
JP 08511271	T2	19961126	JP 1994-505895	19940722	
AT 172953	E	19981115	AT 1994-922677	19940722	
ES 2123803	T3	19990116	ES 1994-922677	19940722	
US 5728904	A	19980317	US 1996-679938	19960715	
PRAI US 1993-99676	A	19930729			
WO 1994-US8263	W	19940722			
US 1994-361005	B1	19941221			
OS CASREACT 122:213602					
AB	The invention relates to the manufacture of 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane, CF ₃ CH ₂ CF ₂ H (HFC-245fa) (I) by a 3-step process comprising: (1) formation of CC ₁ CH ₂ CCl ₃ (II) by telomerization of CCl ₄ with vinylidene chloride; (2) conversion of II to CF ₃ CH ₂ CF ₂ Cl (III) by reaction with HF in the presence of a fluorination catalyst selected from TiCl ₄ , SnCl ₄ , or mixts.; and (3) hydrogenation of III to give I. For example, the 1st step was conducted at 150° and over 20 psig (starting pressure at room temperature) using CuCl and CuCl ₂ catalysts, to give 77% II. The 2nd step, at 120° and over 400 psig, using TiCl ₄ catalyst in excess HF, gave 69% III plus some CF ₃ CH ₂ CF ₃ byproduct. Finally, hydrogenation of III over Pd/C at 200-225° and atmospheric pressure in a flow apparatus, or at 250 psig in an autoclave, gave I plus varying amts. of unreacted III.				
IT	Hydrogenation catalysts (palladium and related metals; preparation of pentafluoropropane)				
IT	Fluorination catalysts (titanium and tin tetrachlorides; preparation of pentafluoropropane)				
L4	ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN				
AN	1990:234784 CAPLUS				
DN	112:234784				
TI	Process for the preparation of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane by a selective hydrogenation of 1,1-dichloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane				
IN	Oshio, Hideki; Mishumi, Sadaharu; Yagii, Kiyoshi; Yoshikawa, Satoshi; Murata, Katsuyoshi				
PA	Central Glass Co., Ltd., Japan				
SO	Ger. Offen., 8 pp. CODEN: GWXXBX				
DT	Patent				
LA	German				
FAN.CNT 1					
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3917573	A1	19891214	DE 1989-3917573	19890530
	JP 01301630	A2	19891205	JP 1988-132395	19880530
	JP 06029201	B4	19940420		
	JP 02164834	A2	19900625	JP 1988-320077	19881219
	JP 06092325	B4	19941116		
	JP 02172934	A2	19900704	JP 1988-324998	19881223
	JP 06092326	B4	19941116		
	JP 02188537	A2	19900724	JP 1989-7056	19890113
	US 4996379	A	19910226	US 1989-357291	19890526
	FR 2631959	A1	19891201	FR 1989-7005	19890529
	GB 2219796	A1	19891220	GB 1989-12325	19890530
	GB 2219796	B2	19911204		
PRAI	JP 1988-132395	A	19880530		
	JP 1988-320077	A	19881219		
	JP 1988-324998	A	19881223		
	JP 1989-7056	A	19890113		
AB	The title compound, useful as a refrigeration agent, was prepared by a selective (90-91%) hydrogenation of CFC ₁ CF ₃ (I) containing ≤25% (CF ₂ Cl) ₂ , by 2-4 mol H at 120-200°, in the presence of a catalyst comprising 0.2-5% Pd on an alumina pretreated by dichlorotetrafluoroethane				

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at a higher temperature. The starting compound I with a lower content of (CF₂Cl)₂,

was prepared by a gas phase reaction of CCl₃CF₃ with HF in the presence of a partially fluorinated γ -alumina catalyst, with a selectivity for I of 97.9-99.8%.

IT Hydrogenation catalysts

(palladium on alumina, for dichlorotetrafluoroethane)

IT Fluorination catalysts

(partially fluorinated alumina, for trichlorotrifluoroethane)

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1979:540259 CAPLUS

DN 91:140259

TI Chemistry in hydrogen fluoride. V. Catalysts for reaction of hydrogen fluoride with halogenated olefins

AU Feiring, A. E.

CS Cent. Res. Dev. Dep., E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, DE, 19898, USA

SO Journal of Fluorine Chemistry (1979), 14(1), 7-18

CODEN: JFLCAR; ISSN: 0022-1139

DT Journal

LA English

AB TiF₅, NbF₅, TiCl₄ and MoCl₅ catalyzed the addition of HF to Cl₂C:CCl₂ and Cl₂C:CHCl and related compound. Hydrogenation of Cl₂C:CCl₂ to Cl₂CHCHCl₂ was observed using H, methylcyclopentane, and TaF₅ in HF.

IT Hydrogenation catalysts

(hydrofluoric acid-tantalum pentafluoride, for tetrachloroethylene)

IT Fluorination catalysts

(tantalum pentafluoride, for polychloroethylene and -ethanes by hydrofluoric acid)

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